

State Emergency Management System



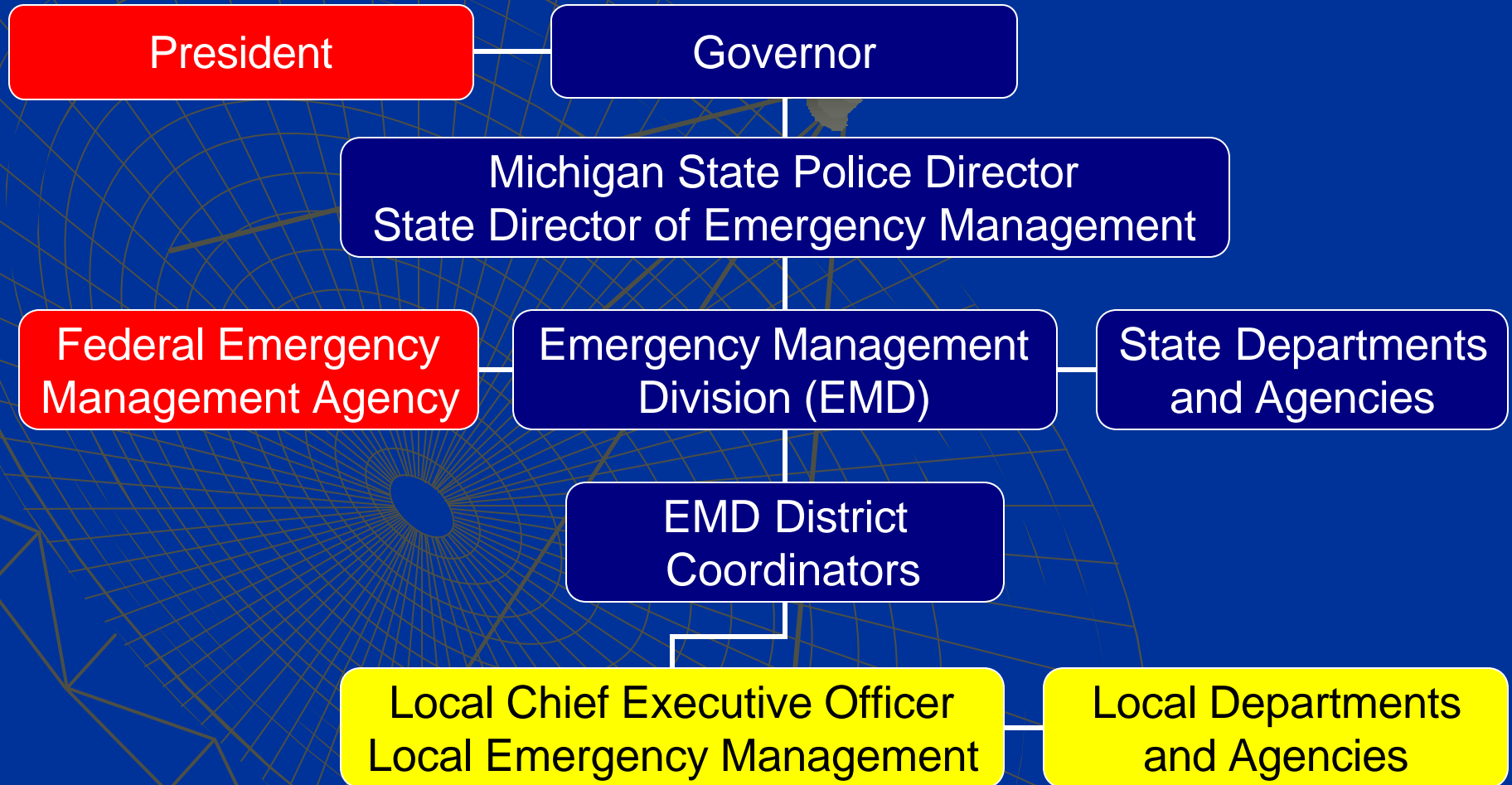
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Goal of Emergency Management

Save lives, protect property
and the environment through:

- ✓ Mitigation
- ✓ Preparedness
- ✓ Response
- ✓ Recovery

State Emergency Management System



Governor's Responsibilities

- ◆ Public Act 390 of 1976
 - “Michigan Emergency Management Act”
 - “The Governor is responsible for coping with dangers to this state or the people of the state presented by a disaster or emergency”.
 - The Act provides the Governor with strong centralized authority.

What is a Disaster?

- ◆ “Occurrence or widespread threat of severe damage, injury, or loss of life resulting from natural or human-made cause.”
- ◆ Includes Terrorism



Governor's Authority

- ◆ Issue executive orders, proclamations, and directives having the force and effect of law.
- ◆ Declare a state of disaster, emergency or heightened state of alert.
- ◆ Seek and accept assistance, either financial or otherwise, from the federal government.
- ◆ Enter into a reciprocal aid agreement or compact.

Governor's Authority

- ◆ Authorizes the deployment and use of any forces, distribution of supplies, equipment, materials, or facilities assembled or stockpiled.
 - Suspend statutes
 - Transfer functions of state government
 - Commandeer private property
 - Direct evacuation
 - Provide temporary emergency housing

Authority - Director of Emergency Management

- ◆ Mobilize and direct state disaster relief forces.
- ◆ Administer state and federal disaster relief funds.
- ◆ Review requests for assistance and make recommendations to the Governor.
- ◆ Assign general missions to the national guard or state defense force activated for active state duty to assist in relief efforts.

Role of State Emergency Management

- ◆ Coordinate local, state, and federal emergency management activities.
 - 111 local emergency management programs (county/municipal)
 - 21 state emergency management programs (agencies/departments)
- ◆ Provide for State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- ◆ Prepare and maintain the Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP).

Michigan Emergency Management Plan (MEMP)

- ◆ Comprehensive “all-hazard” plan
- ◆ Coordinates the activities, personnel and resources of state agencies in mitigating, preparing for, responding to and recovering from a variety of disasters and emergencies.
- ◆ Five functional annexes that address direction and control, warning, communications, assessment and public information.
- ◆ Twenty departmental annexes.
- ◆ Four hazard specific appendices: natural disaster, enemy attack, nuclear accidents, technological disaster (human caused)

Role of State Emergency Management

- ◆ Promulgate rules and establish standards and requirements for training and exercising state/local emergency management programs.
- ◆ Prepare, for issuance by the Governor, executive orders, proclamations and regulations.
- ◆ Propose and administer statewide mutual aid compacts and agreements.

Role of State Emergency Management

- ◆ Utilize the assistance of any volunteer group or person.
- ◆ All other activities necessary for the implementation of Public Act 390.

Local Government Responsibilities

Pre-Disaster

- ◆ Local government is the first to respond to any disaster or emergency including acts of terrorism.
- ◆ Maintain and support local emergency management.
- ◆ Appoint a local emergency management coordinator.
- ◆ Direct development of emergency plans and policies.
- ◆ Understand issues and problems that disasters generate.

Local Emergency Management Coordinator - County

- ◆ The county board of commissioners of each county shall appoint an emergency management coordinator (EMC).
- ◆ The EMC acts at the direction of the Chief Executive Official (CEO)
- ◆ CEO can be the County Executive or Chairperson of the County Board
- ◆ In the absence of the EMC, the CEO shall be the EMC.
- ◆ Municipality of less than 10,000 may appoint an EMC – serves at the direction of the county EMC

Local Emergency Management Coordinator - Municipality

- ◆ A municipality with a population of 25,000 or more shall either appoint a municipal emergency management coordinator (EMC) or appoint the coordinator of the county as the municipal EMC.
- ◆ The EMC acts at the direction of the Chief Executive Official (CEO)
- ◆ CEO can be the Mayor or the individual specifically identified in the municipal charter.
- ◆ In the absence of the EMC, the CEO shall be the EMC.
- ◆ Municipality of 10,000 or more may appoint an EMC – servers at the direction of the CEO.

Local Government Responsibilities During a Disaster

- ◆ Provide for health, safety, and property protection
- ◆ Keep the public informed
- ◆ Response and recovery issues
 - Direct and coordinate local multi-agency response to emergencies
- ◆ Staff a position in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
- ◆ Declare local state of emergency

Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC)

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Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC)

- ◆ Disasters occur at the local level; local government must prepare and respond
- ◆ The state and federal government cannot provide every resource or respond as fast as other local teams
- ◆ MEMAC leverages our collective resources

Michigan Emergency Management Assistance Compact (MEMAC)

- ◆ Designed to help local government entities across the state share resources more effectively in emergencies and disasters
- ◆ A fundamental principle of emergency management is that no one person or organization can be successful in managing and responding to a major crisis
- ◆ No single entity can afford all the necessary resources for every contingency or major disaster

Purpose of MEMAC

- ◆ Many fire departments have mutual aid agreements with neighbors – but they don't include other areas of the state nor other services (e.g., law enforcement, EMS, emergency management, debris removal, public works, hazardous materials teams, etc.)

Purpose of MEMAC

- ◆ If aid is sent without advance agreements, political/legal/fiscal “disasters after the disaster” occur
- ◆ FEMA policy states they will not reimburse assisting parties in the event of a federal declaration without a preexisting written compact that requires reimbursement not contingent on federal assistance
- ◆ Cannot be activated contingent upon state or federal disaster assistance

EMAC vs. MEMAC

- ◆ EMAC is an interstate mutual aid compact
- ◆ Michigan became the 43rd state to join in January (P.A. 248 of 2001)
- ◆ EMAC primarily involves sharing state agency assets between states – not local assets unless mobilized by state

MEMAC Key Points

- ◆ Participation is purely voluntary
- ◆ EMAC is not a state statute, but an instrument authorized by statute
- ◆ Amended version of P.A. 390 explicitly authorizes MSP-EMD to develop and administer MEMAC
- ◆ This is designed for and will be activated by local government entities – not controlled by the state

MEMAC Key Points (cont.)

- ◆ MSP-EMD can facilitate activations and will administer vital records upon request
- ◆ Federally recognized Tribal Nations will be eligible for participation
- ◆ Individual agencies within each local government jurisdiction will not sign
- ◆ It will not replace or supersede existing local mutual aid compacts

MEMAC Key Points (cont.)

- ◆ It will not prevent the formation of new local compacts
- ◆ It will not disqualify you from state or federal disaster assistance – may actually protect your rights
- ◆ It is primarily intended for major emergencies or disasters – but does not require a Governor's declaration

MEMAC Key Points (cont.)

- ◆ P.A. 390 was amended to let locals use it for “other serious threats to public health and safety” where no local, written agreements exist
- ◆ Fire service is a major player in MEMAC – but not the only element – MEMAC covers all government resources/services
- ◆ Current focus in on terrorism and homeland security, but this is an “all hazards” system

Remaining Issues

- ◆ Final draft of the “agreement”
- ◆ Conflict resolution process
- ◆ Operational annexes
- ◆ Administrative processes
- ◆ Standard definitions & baseline cost rates
- ◆ Private sector issues (i.e., EMS)
- ◆ Review by the Executive Office and the Attorney General’s Office

Conclusion

- ◆ MEMAC is new for Michigan – a work in progress
- ◆ 9/11/2001 showed that Americans want to help each other in a crisis. EMAC provides a system for doing it right
- ◆ Not every jurisdiction will choose to participate, but every addition will strengthen the compact and our ability to respond